Restoration of the Southern States.

THE PUNISUMENT OF TREASON.

STATUS OF THE NEGRO

INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOHNSON.

MEDICAR SIR—I was so much impressed with our conparsation of last Tuesday that I returned immediately to
may room and wrote down such of the points made as I
social remember, and, having pondered them all the way
some, am to-day more than ever convinced that, if corected by you and returned to me, for either public or
grivate use, it will go far to promote a good understand
ag between you and our leading men.

It will also unite the public mind in favor of your
lan, so far at least as you would carry it out without
lodification.
You are aways that I do not

diministration.

The report is meagre and unsatisfactory, but I think it conveys, for the most part, the spirit of our conversation. Therefore, although the whole tenor of your cords led me to believe it was not intended to be kept private, I have refrained from answering the specific injuries of anxious friends, whom I met on my way some, lest I might, in some way, leave a wrong impression on their minds. Truly your friend,

GEORGE L. STEARNS.

The the Prisident of the United States.

The Present of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3—11 4 A. M.

I have just returned from an interview with President
Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process
of reconstruction of rebel States. His manner was as
cerdial, and his conversation as free, as in 1863, when I
met him daily in Nashville.

His convictance is healthy—even more so than when
I have him.

Iremaked that the people of the North were anxious at the process of reconstruction should be therough, a the process of reconstruction should be therough, a they wished to support him in the arduous work; their id as were confused by the conflicting reports standly circulated, and especially by the present position of the democratic party. It is industriously circulated in the democratic cube that he was going over to see. He laughingly replied, "Major, have you never own a man who for many years had differed from an view's because you were in advance of him, claim an his own when he came up to your stand-

new hecause you were in advance of him, claims own when he came up to your stand-only?

I replied, "I have often." He said, "So have I," and ent on—"The democratic party finds its old position ntenable, and is coming to ours. If it has come up to up rosition, I am glad of it. You and I need no prepartion for this conversation; we can talk freely on this abject, for the thoughts are familiar to us; we can be erfectly frank with each other." He then commenced ith saying that the States are in the Union, which is finde and indivisable.

Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat and be preented by the hystanders; and you cannot say he cut his broat because he tried to do it.

Individuals may commit treason, and be punished, and large number of individuals may constitute a rebellion, as be punished as traitors. Some States tried to get out the Union, and we opposed it, honestly, because we sheved it to be wrong; and we have succeeded in puting down the rebellion. The power of those persons he made the attempt has been crushed, and now we and to reconstruct the State governments, and have the ower to do it. The State Institutions are prostrated, and out on the ground, and they must be taken up and lapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in moment. We are making very rapid progress—so and I sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a seam.

states if they go wrong. If they been we have the stands can centred them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the general government controls the right to vote in the States it may establish such rules as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus

create a central despotism.

My position here is different from what it would be if I was in Tennessee.

There I should try to introduce negro sufrage gradually; for these who had served in the army; these who could read and write, and perhaps a property qualification for others, say \$200 or \$250.

It will not do to let the negroes have universal suffrage new, it would breed a war of races.

There was a time in the Southern States when the slaces of large owners leaked down upon non-slaveouners because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves their masters owned, the prouder they were, and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the negroes. The outrages are mostly from pan slaveholding whites against the negro, and from the megro upon the non-slaveholding whites.

The negro will vote with the late master whom he does not hate, rather than with the non-slaveholding white, whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create another war, not against us, but a war of races.

Another thing. This government is the freest and best on the earth, and I feel sure is destined to last; but to secure this we must devate ond purify the ballet. I for many years contended at the South that slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was political strength; they thought we gained three-fifths representation. Congress apportions representation by flatter, and the State apportions by districts, and the State apportions by districts, and the State apportions by districts.

Many years ago I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of representatives to Congress, in Tennesses, should be by qualified voters. North as well as South, and in due course of time, the States, without regard to soler, might estend the elective franchise to all subs postered circuits mental, moral, or such other qualifications, as might be determined by an enlightened public padgment.

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation to qualified vot

THE PRESIDENT'S ENDOSSEMENT.

The PRESIDENT'S ENDOSSEMENT.

The above report was returned to me by Presiden

Johnson with the following indorsement.

I have read the within communication and find it substantially correct.

I have made some verbal alterations.

A. J.

Camo, Oct. 22, 1865.
Two colored regiments arrived here to-day from the

Louis arrived here to-day.

Military Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The One Hundred and Fifty ninth regiment New York State Volunteers, numbering three hundred men, under command of Licutenant Colonel Waitermire, arrived in this city yesterday morning. They left for Hart's Island in the afternoon. The regiment was raised in Brooklyn,

PINS CHILDREN KILLED AND WOUNDED BY THE EXTHOSION OF A SPELL.

[From the lonisville Democrat, Oct. 18.]

To sat Saturday morning a number of children went
into the woods near Brandenburg for the purpose of
sale ring nuts. In rambling through the woods one of
the beye found what he supposed to be an Iron ball,
then ne called the other children to look at it. The
children took what they supposed to be a ball, but which
we really a shell, home with them and commenced endealering to break it open, when it exploded with a
service noise, scattering its death missiles in all
freclam. The house to which the shell was taken
been supposed there were nine children around it,
we were more or less injured, some of them
the supposed there were nine children around it,
we were more or less injured, some of them
the supposed there were nine children around it,
we were more or less injured, some of them
the supposed there were nine children around it,
we want to the children cannot possibly five, and
the them, if their lives are exacted, will be cripples
to the shell and severely though not
the shell shell shell shell shell shell shell shell shell
the shell shell shell shell shell shell shell shell
the shell shell shell she

THE NAVY.

ENLISTMENT OF APPRENTICE BOYS FOR THE NAVY.

step by step in the line of promotion from naval apprentices.

In the enliatment of apprentices a well devised system of regulations has been adopted, and all officers charged with enlisting boys will be built to a strict accountability for their trust. Each candidate on making personal application will be examined in reading, writing and arithmetic, and none will be accepted who cannot read well, spell correctly, writing legibly and cipher in whole numbers and fractions. No boy will be soluted without the consent of his parent or guardian, and no boy will be enlisted who is less than thirdeen or more than eighteen years of age. The enlisting offices will require written testimonials of good character, and assurances that the candidate has never been convicted of any crime, nor guilty of any moral delinquency. All apprectices will have equal chances to compete for the annual

eighteen years of age. The enlisting officer will require written testimonials of good character, and assurances that the candidate has never been convicted of any crime, nor guilty of any moral delinquency. All apprentices will have equal chances to compete for the annual appointments at the Naval Academy. Schoolmasters will be assigned to each school ship to teach the rudiments of education, including navigation; and a proper allowance of books, stationery and accessary instruments will be furnished.

The boys are to be carefully and systematically instructed in the various duties pertaining to a soaman on board a man-of-war; in rigging and unrigging masts and yards, bending and unbending mala, knetting, splicing, strapping blocks, heaving the lead, steering, making signals, maxing gaskets, whipping, pointing, grafting, weaving mast, recting, furling, using muskets, pistols, and cutlasses, exercising great guns, target firing, pulling oars, and all other boat duty, &c.

It being the object of the Navy Department that the boys enlisted to serve as apprentices shall be instructed promptly and thoroughly in the duties of scamea, their whole time shall, as far as practicable, be devoted to that purpose, and they will not be permitted to attend as waiters or servants to officers, nor be employed, without urgent necessity, in any other services not conducive to to the object of their enlistment.

The pay of boys, until further regulated, will be: for those of the third class, eight dollars per month; for those of the third class, eight dollars per month; for those of the third class, will report to the Bureau of Navigation the names of such apprentice boys, whose terms of service have not expired, as he may consider deserving of leave of absence, and the amount of pay, exclusive of the retained tenth, due to each; the department will then decide whether to grant them leave of absence, not to exceed six weeks, and what amount of money may be paid them.

Boys enlisted to serve until they are twenty-one years of age w

Testerday afternoon a sermon was preached by Right Reverend Dr. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee, in the Church of the Incarnation (Dr. Montgomery's), corner of Thirty-fifth street and Madison avenue. Dr. Quintard is Thirty-fifth street and Madison avenue. Dr. Quintard is a young looking, well-preserved man, about forty-five years of age. His address and delivery are more impulsive than is usual with elergymen of the Episcopal Church, and in these respects he somewhat resembles ministers of the Methodist and Baptist Churches. A very large and very fashionable congregation assembled yesterday to hear him preach in Dr. Montgomery's church. The usual evening service of the Episcopal Church was celebrated, after which the Right Revered Bishop delivered an eloquent and strictly religious discourse, from the thirteenth verse of the twenty-sixth chapter of Job:—"Thou writest bitter things against me, and makest me to possess the iniquities of my youth." From this text he proceeded to show that for all the sins and transgression of youth, whether of a physical or spiritual nature, men will suffer in after life. They had no reason to suppose because Job uttered the words of the text that he had spent a dissolute youth, or that his early life had abounded in orince, but they might rather believe that it was as though Job had said, "I am now, in my old age, in the possession of all the iniquities of youth" when his afflictions came upon him. It was very necessary to fix on the astention of youth the fact that sins committed in the spring time of life jell fearfully on its materity and its decline. It was also necessary to combat that very common error—that there will be time enough to attend to the affairs of the soul. It is by such procrastination that, as years pass by and old age creeps on, many thousands are compelled to cry out in tones of despair and

the constant goodness of the Lord, the speaker remarked that the Jewa, in those days, might well exclaim that God had never so dealt with any other people. But now the times were changed, and the Israelites were the contemned, the despised of all nations. How could so great a change be accounted for? It could not for an instant be believed that God's people of old were forever to be held in disfavor. The Old as well as the New Yestament abounded in prophecies to the contrary, for the Lord was no less merciful now than in days of yore, and Israel was still beloved for their fathers' sake. What, then, was the cause of the present decadence of the Jew-lah people?

Israel was still beloves for their fathers' sake. What, then, was the cause of the present decadence of the Jewh people?

The sectorer then declared that there existed two great obstacles to the restoration of the Jews to their former glorious condition. In ages gone by, God had been approached by sacrifices, through the internediary of priests, in a fixed and definite manner. It could not for an instant be supposed that for the past eighteen hundred years He had done away with the mode of worship to which He had commanded His fieck so strictly to adhere. No; the Father had sent a Redeemer unto his chosen to extirpate wickedness and gin from Jacob Jesus Christ was the true Redeemer, the long oxpected Messiah; the one through whose interposition all sins were to be forgiven. The fact of the Jews not recognising Him as such was the primary cause of their present decadences.

The existence of the second great obstacle to the prospects of the Jews, proceeded the speaker, was more of a represent to the Christians than to the suffering people themselves. It was improper that the Christians should be ungrateful and neglect the welfare of the nation to which they owed so much. The faithful were ever watchful of their own spiritual happiness, and sought to evangelise the beathen, but overlocked the wants of Israel, while the Jews walked in blindness. If the clergy did not labor to point out to them those truths of which they were ignorant, they were only throwing obstacles in the way of the Church, which would never accomplish the greatest object till the Jews were again restored to the favor of God. The speaker, in conclusion, considered, then, that such and every Christian had a bounden duty to perform, and hoped that all his hearers would take his words to heart and do their utmost in furthernood of his doctrines.

The services were shortly afterwards brought to a close.

The services were shortly afterwards brought to a close.

The services were shortly afterwards brought to a close.

Obstwary.

Mrs. Frank Storre, the well known vocalist, died on Saterday, at her residence in this city. Her funeral will take place this afternoon, from St. John's church, where she was a member of the choir for twelve years.

Dublay Coermilo's death is announced in England. He was educated for the army at the Military College, Sandhurst, and served with his regiment and on the staff in North America and the West Indies. Leaving the army, he turned his attention to literature, and wrote several novels, most of which originally appeared in Bentley's Miscellang. For several years past he was connected with the newspaper press of England.

M. Hem, one of the most taiented of the French artists of the last half century, is dead. He was a member of the Institute, and an officer of the Legion of Honor, and was born in 1787. His most important picture was "The Massacre of the Jewa," for which he was decorated by Louis XVIII. Several of the ceilings in the Louvre were painted by him, and the finest of them, "Veacutus Receiving Fire from Heaven," gained him admission to the Institute.

The solemn funeral service in honor of General de Lamosacrans by the Pope has been performed at the ancient church of Ara Coil, Rome. The catafalque, placed on the ground as for a Roman prince, bore on a velvet cushion the General's decorations—the cross of the Order of Christ, the grand cordon of Plus IX., the gold medal Pro Petr's Sed. the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, that of the Order of Leopold and of the Medjidle.

DEATH OF A VETERAN SOLDIER OF THE REVOLU-

William Mackey, of Marshall county, Illinois, who had served for a short time in the Revolutionary war, and was in active service in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico, died a few days since. He was a soldier of the Revolution before he was twelve years old, and was a married man before he was eventeen. His bride was a child of thirteen. They lived together for over eighty years and had fifteen children. The couple lived to see their fifth generation. At the time of serving in the Mexican war Mackey was seventy-five years old.

M. DE BACCOURT, OF THE PRENCE EMBASST AT WARMINGTON.

Mons. De Baccourt, a distinguished Frenchman accre-

WARHINGTON.

Hons. De Bacouri, a distinguished Frenchman accredited to Washington, died a few days since at Nancy. He was married some time since to a Tennessee lady. He was in his youth Prince do Talleyrand's private secretary, and this celebrated man charged him with the publication of his memoirs, which were not to see the light until thirty wear after he death.

spent twenty years of his life in official situations or gradually increasing importance, is looked upon as something more inexcusable than a deliberate insult. With missionaries the case is still work the notice of an educate native officer. Moreover, over when intrusted with sonsular and diplomatic powers, these gentlemen have not always forgotten their former calling; but have, on the contrary, carried the pulpit with them into the yamen, and endeavored to "speak a word in season" to the surprised and disgusted officers with whom they have been deliberating on some important secular point. Naturally enough the Chinese regarded the English and French facets in the light of agents for the supression of the reboilton, and the absence of any American mea-of-war was at the time severely commented upon, and has since been frequently discussed. Now that the immediate arrival of a naval squadron is announced the mandarins sak what the use of it is, seeing that the rebellion is at an end. At first, therefore, the advent of American armed vessels will have a tendency to still further lower the popularity of the citizens and officials of the United States, but no doubt a fire smaller elections of the hocostaries.

Burgevure, whose capture at Amer, while attempting to join the rebols at Changchow, has already been announced, has not since been hard of. The American Consul formally demanded his rendition, in accordance with the favored nation clauses of the British and American treaties, but was met with an abropt refusal. "Burgevine's guilt," said the cafficial whe answered the deepatch, "is of the deepest dys, and as the province of Kinggu was the scene of his freachery, to the governor of that province he must go for examination." Accordingly it was reported that on his arrival at Foochow to be brought face to face with 11 First. The horrors of such a journey dering the heat of summer, and no doubt in a conveyance in title suited to the requirements of an invalid, can hardly be jungited. Judging, Indeed, by the treatm

Borrato, Oct. 15, 1865.

I noticed in your paper of the 14th inst. an article or at the corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, by the Rev. W. Wardiaw. The lecturer took his text from the book of Jeremiah, chapter xxxvii., verses 37, 38, commencing, "I will gather thom out of all countries where I have scattered them in my wrath, and will cause them to dwell in this place." Alluding to the constant goodness of the Lord, the speaker remarked that the Jowa in those days, might well exclaim that

was never paid. Col. Scone remained at the St. Chariswards.

Fachlomable Intelligence.

The General and Mrs. Grant inspected, last Saturday, a large brick building, altunted at the corner of Nineteenth and I streets, Washington, D. C., with the view of renting it as a winter residence. The house is now occupied as the Freedman's Bureau, which will most probably be removed nearer to the War Department.

A marriage was celebrated Saturday morning, September 36, in the German Lutheran chapel, in the Savoy, London, between the Baron Otto von Grunewaldt, Chamberlain to his Majesty the Emperor of Russis, and Miss Julia Maria Rosseter, sister-in-law of Mr. Judd, the American minister at Berlin. Mr. Adams, the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James, and other persons of distinction connected with Russia and America, were present at the ceromony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Schmettau, minister of the chapel.

After the marriage of the noble daughter of the house of Biolicar, at Cartmel church, Wales, on Tuesday, 26th

and America, were present at the ceromony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Schmettan, minister of the chape!

After the marriage of the noble daughter of the home of Holker, at Cartmel church, Wates, on Tuesday. 26th ultimo, many of the spectators were desirous of inspecting the registration book, when a curious blunder presented itself. The bride (Lady Louisa Cavendish) was described as the daughter of the Earl of Ellesmere, decased, and the bridegroom (the Hon. Captain Egerton) as the son of the Duke of Devonshire; this, it was evident, was a transposition of names and paternity, nevertheless it was a curious blunder, because mistakes in a mericage register are mostly inconvenient. Fermission is asked for a competent authority to amend the register.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Heivan, Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, of England, went to a gillies (Scotob) ball, at Abergeldie, given by the Prince of Wales, on the 29th ult.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Louis of Hesse and Prince John of Glucksburg (uncle to the Princess of Wales, who arrived at Abergeldie recently), are in Giengelder forest, Scotland, deerstalking.

Abd-el Kader is ill. He arrived at Smyrna on the 15th ult. The Emir went to the house of an Arab merchant, where he was most hospitably received.

California Woolless Mills.—The Pioneer Mill, at Black Point, Cal., has thirty-one looms at work now, consumes annually 1,200,000 pounds of wool, employs 220 laborers, pays out 2100,600 yearly in wages, uses a capital of \$500,000, and runs infty-two sowing machines. About one-fourth of the wool opurchased is used in making blankets, the importation of which has now entirely ceased, the home production having taken entire possession of the market. Nearly half the production of the mill is finance, which is gradually crowding the imported article cut of the market. About one-third of the wool consumed at this mill is made into tweeds and cassimers, which is mostly made up into clothing in San-Francisco. Broadcloth is not made t

Good Sport.—On the 10th inst. a large school of black-dish came into Previncetown bay. The fishermen started for the chase in their boats, and drove forty-two on to Truro beach, where they were sold, as they lay, to parties in Provincetown for \$2,200. That was good fish-

o'clock yester lay morning officer Hay, of the Forty-fifth precinct, noticed a man making toward the ferries with a bundle under his arm and acting suspiciously. The officer called out to him to stop, but instead of doing so the fellow dropped his bundle and ran, pursued by officer Ray, who discharged his revolver at him four times. On the fourth fire the man surrendered and was taken to the station house, where he gave his name as Emanuel Harting, a native of Denmark, tharty-six years of age. The bundle was found to consist of table linen, &c., which had been stolen from the yard of Andrew Harting, corner of South Sixth and Ninth streets, just previously.

was run over by a wagon at the corner of Lorimer and Meserole streets, E. D. The boy was seriously injured. The driver of the wagon, Christian Ganz, was arrested and locked up by the police of the Forty-sixth predict.

General Bashem, Chevalier Conte, Mr. Consul Perry and

General Hashem, Chevalier Conte, Mr. Consul Perry and Colonet Galta. During the greater portion of their stay is Richmond they will be the guests of Major General Terry and General E. W. Smith.

The robel General Simon Bolivar Buckner has turned editor and assumed charge of the New Orleans Crescent, revived by the rebel Colonel Nixon, who formerly owned it.

Robert W. Johnson, of Arkansas, formerly United States and late robel Sensior, is in New Orleans, awaiting very impatiently his pardon by the President.

Ex-Governor and ex-General Henry A. Allen, of Louisians, is in such indigent circumstances that a collection is being taken up in Phreveport, La., for his support while in exile in Mexico.

The rebel General J. J. Finley, formerly a circuit court judge, of Florida, has returned to Lake City, Fia., and, having been pardoned, has resumed the practice of the law.

The rebel General Braxton Bragg was in Mobile on the

The rebei General Braxton Bragg was in Mobile on the 12th inst. having just arrived from New Orleans, where he took the cath of allegiance on the 9th inst. He is visiting and residing with his brother, Judge Bragg, of Mobile, who stayed at home and saved his property. Braxton has lost his.

Peter O. Roddy, another rebel general, is at Mobile, intending to go into business.

Humphrey Marshall has begun the practice of law in New Orleans.

Humphrey Marshall has begun the practice of law in New Orleans.

Peter Wilks, ex-rebel Congressman from Missouri, is prospecting in Chihushua, Mexico.

The rebel General Jackman, of Missouri, has left Mexico and returned to Texas, fearful of the fate of Parsons at the hands of Cortina's guerillas.

The rebel General Beauregard has declined an invitation to run for Governor of Louisiana, in opposition to Governor Wells, and has assumed charge of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad as superintendent.

The rebel Generals Franklin Gardner, Dabney H. Maury and Gen. Boggs (formerly chief of Kirtly Smith's staff), are all employed in the New Orleans office of the Commercial Express Company, an institution in the order of the Adams Express.

The robel generals are following the example of the Lees, father and son, in strong numbers, and are devoting themselves to the education of youth. General M. F. Maury is teaching a school at Fredericksburg, Va. He lately arrived at Washington hunting for a pardon, and was mistaken for Matthew F. Maury, formerly of the navy. The latter individual has gone into the service of Maximilian in some educational position. General Francis J. Swith, of Virginia, has been made superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute. Wm. B. Biair, of the same State, a distinguished graduate of the class of 1888 at West Foint and until May 14, 1861, a captain in the Commissary Department of the University of Virginia and tor four years aid-de-camp to Robert E. Lee, has been elected Professor of Chemistry in the Louisina State Military Academy of which Sherman was superintendent in 1861.

The rebel General William W. Loring is now a travelling agent of the New Orleans and Mobile banking houses

Military Academy of which Sherman was superintendent in 1851.

The rebel General William W. Loring is now a travelling agent of the New Orleans and Mobile banking houses of A. D. Banks & Ce. and W. H. Ketchum & Co.

The rebel General Gideon J. Pillow is in this city.

Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, late of the Massachuretts Second regiment, which he entered as a private, has been appointed a military storekeeper United States army, by the President.

Colonel Edward Worthington Smith, United States army, Assistant Adjutant General for the Department of Virginia, has been promoted to be a brigadier general by brevet, for prolonged and meritorious services in the war. General Smith is a native of Vermont, and is one of the very ablest of the adjutant generals of the army.

The grand cross of the Austrian order of St. Stephen (in right of the Hungarian crown), has been conferred on Gount Walewski and Drouyn de Lhuys, of France.

POLICE INTRILIGENCE.

at Mr. Conkine livery stable, 455 Leat Houston street, and hired a horse, carrage, harness, akin and hishelt, valued at \$350, stating that he was only going to Cypross Hill. Smith failing to return the property, Mr. Couklin made inquiries and learned that his horse and carriace had been sold to a man in Sullivan county for \$50. Smith was yesterlay arrested, and Justice Shandley committed him for examination. The property stolen from Mr. Conklin was recovered.

odge committed him on both charges.

STABBING APPRAY IN MAINEN LAVE.

FARRING APPRAY IN MAIRN LAVE.

Boan after twelve o'clock yesterday morning James
Lynch and Henry Allen became involved in a quarrel at
the corner of Meiden lane and South street, during which
Lynch drew a knife and stabbed Allen in the side, inlifeting a serious wound. Officer Mullane, of the First
precibet, arrested Lynch, and Justice Regam committed
the prisoner for trial. Allen lives at No. 12 Whitehall street.

Personal Intelligence.

Charles William Lundy, the Assistant Electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, who was, during last summer, in charge of the company's affairs at Heart's Content, N. F., arrived in this city a few days ago, and is scopping at the Clarendon Rotel. He is here on an official visit, and proposes to spend six months in this country examining our various telegraph systems. Mr. Lundy is considered authority in telegraph matters in England.

Madame Le Vert has rented her house at Mobile to the mand for the same as revealing that the content of the same as the same from the officers, and, upon boing pure-sed, tarnest upon them and freed a shot from a revolver, but, formusately, without hitting either of them. Officer Referets returned the fire, the shot taking effect in the back of the ruffical's head. He turned again, however, and discharged two other shots at the officers, without effect. He then shot himself twice, the shot lodging in his head. He was then removed to the Eighth ward station house, where his wounds were examined and dressed by Dra. Freligh and Pooler. The wounds are not considered fatal. He will be examined this morning at Jefferson Market.

97 and 99 Sixth avenue, was broken up yesterday after-noon by Sergeant Mangin and Roundsman Nobies, of the Ninth precinct, and twenty-eight men taken into cus-tody, who were all locked up for further action.

Born.—On Sunday, October 22, Helins Jam, only child of George and Isabella Bond, aged I year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 66 West Thirtieth street, on Tuesday moon, at twelve o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Dixet.—On Sunday, October 22, Gronds W. Dixet, con of the late General George Dixey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[Phr Other Deaths see Second Page.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, October 83, 1868.

ARRIVER.

D S steamer Ascutney, Lieut A W Muldaur, Washington, O, having in tow U S steamer Bat. Had heavy NW gales. U S steamer Bat.—Weshington, DC. Steamship Varuus, Cooley, Savannah, 65 hours, with redee and passengers, to Livingston, Fox A Co. Erings also the Soth regiment MYV, Gol Wallermine commanding, to U S marier muster. Experienced heavy NW winds north of latteras.

water. No particulars.	Donne, from New York for 50 bushels of corn, is subore Island Sound, and is full of
The following table gives a summary of the vessels in the harbors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Ballimore Bavannah, Mobile and New Orleans, at the latest accounts from each of those ports:—	
Staamers         57           Shires         97           Barks         84           Total         84	Brigs los 6chooners 50
Steamshipe 7 Ships 18	Brigs 62 52 167
Steamships 13 Ships 7 Barks 19	RIPHIA
Steamships 8 Ships 9 Barks 12 Total	Brigs 14 Schooners 26
Steamships 3 Ships 2 Barks 0 Total	Ti Ti
Steamships 6 Ships 17 Barks 5 Total	Brigs. 8 Schooners 9
Steamships 8 Ships 12 Barks 25 Total	Briga. 14 Schooners 63

mainstaysall, and had most of the other sails torn, the gale night of 19th, while entering the bay.

GLASOW, Oct 6—In port ship Carisie, Hopkins, for New York, big.
Lavysucot, Oct 7—Adv Hibernian (s), for Quebec 12th;
Artica as, for Boston 14th; Marathon (s), for do 17th; Otty
of New York (s), for N York 11th; City of Cork (s), for do 18th; City of Cork (s), for the 18th; City of Cork (s), for Standard Cork (s), for

Chrumono, Cock 19.—Arr schra Oceata (Br), Melsee, Maithad, R. Lie Work, Ware, Crowley, Jersey Oliy; Melsey Price, Golfrey, Philadelphia, Cames, Elvedi, Rilabelshori; Wilse Pathaen, Cock, do for Porsland; Ruth Thomas, Winslow, do for Servinyport; Karah Busk, Groove, Hudam River for Sucksport; Aliela Buzton, Perey, Rockland for Hydrik, Cidecker Mary B Smith, Poster, Coppens.

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